The WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a very large paper, for the Country, is p blished every Saturday morning, at the aw price of \$2 per ansum, in advance.

THE TRIBUNE.

THE CROTON JUBILEE.

The celebration of this day will long be remem bered as second in importance, and in the splendor and rejoicing by which it was marked, only to that which heralded the union of the waters of Lake Erie to those of the Atlantic by the great Erie Canal in 1824. The magnitude of the work, the municipal enterprise by which it has been so successfully achieved, and the importance of the object it proposes to secure, alike commend the construction of the Croton Aqueduct to the gratitude of every class of our citizens. Its benefits will reach every inhabitant of the city. The poor, by is means, have brought to their doors, to be enjoyed without price, the pure water of a beautiful river, sufficient for health, cleanliness and all domestic uses. The rich will have better water to drink than they have ever been able to procure before, and the additional luxury of baths, fountains, &c. The streets of a crowded metrepolis may be kept clean, free from dust and all foul impurities, which have heretofore tainted the atmosphere and rendered it most unwholesome. All classes have cause to rejoice at the completion of this great work; and all seemed in reality to feel their obligations, for they poured forth en masse to share in the rejoicings of the day. Since the Funeral Procession in honor of President HARRISON, no public display has taken place which will at all compare with that which has just closed. The whole city was alive with rejoicing and hilarity, and thousands of strangers from every part of this and the neighboring States were present to witness the magnificent ceremonies of the day. The particulars of the celebration we give below. The Address of SAMUEL STEVENS, Esq., President of the Board of Commissioners, on delivering over to the Mayor and Common Council of the city the great work just brought to so successful completion, will strike the attention of all. It is especially valuable for the detailed history it gives of previous attempts to furnish the city with water and the fullness of its details concerning the Croton Aqueduct. The Reply of Hon. John L. LAW-RENCE, though briefer than the other, is appropriate and in excellent taste. We present full and accurate Reports of both these Speeches.

Before entering upon the detailed description of the Doings of the Day, it may be well to speak of THE TWO FOUNTAINS.

The beautiful FOENTAIN IN UNION SQUARE, was built by our enterprising and public spirited fellow citizens, in the vicinity of the are, of whom Messrs. Ruggles, Austin and Townsend have been foremost in carrying it to completion. It has been constructed under the superintendence of Mr. James Renwick, Jr., who cheerfully volunteered his services. The basin of this fountain is 60 feet in diameter, and about three feet deep. The bottom, like that of the other, is composed of thick concrete, and the sides of hydraulic brick masonry, faced on the inside with blue stucco. A bank of green turf is laid around the basin sloping towards the centre, which produces a most pleasing effect. The water is conveyed to the fountain through a twelve inch pipe, which is divided into five different branches after it enters the basin, from which the water will be thrown in various jets-the most beautiful of which will have the form of a wheatsheaf-similar to that in the Palais Royal of Paris. The water will be thrown to the hight of 60

THE FOUNTAIN IN THE PARK is still larger than this, and is among the largest and most magnifeent in the world. It has been erected at the expense of the City, and was planned by Hora-110 ALLEN, Esq. It is situated at the south end of the Park, directly opposite the American Hotel. The basin is a circle 100 feet in diameter, and the water will stand in it at a depth of three feet six inches. The bottom is composed of concrete four inches thick, and the sides are of bydraulic stone measuring two feet square; from the top rises a beautiful bank of turf about eighteen inches high, which on the outside slopes gradually to the ground. There is one large centre pipe, with eighteen subordinate jets surrounding it at a distance of some 20 feet. These jets can be so directed as to exhibit the Fountain in these seven different forms:

II. THE MAID OF THE MIST,
II. THE CROTON PLUME,
III. THE VASE,
VII. SIX, FOUR OR THRBE INCH JET.

The fountain will hereafter be finished and elegaztly decorated with marble. When it is recollected, however, that it has been wholly constructed in less than a month, cause will be found for additional surprise at its present beauty .-These fountains, with others which will doubtless speedily be erected in other public grounds, will give to New-York a preeminence in this respect over all other cities in the world.

The Celebration.

At sun-rise, one kundred guns were fired, all the bells in the city were rung and in less than an hour all the streets and public places began to be filled. The day promised to be pleasant, the light clouds preventing the too fierce force of the sun, and a cool breeze gave freshness and purity to the air. At 9 o'clock the various Military Companies began to parade on the Battery, which by this time began to be crowded by thousands of spectators. In the centre of Bowling Green a beautiful temporary fountain had been prepared-constructed of shells and marble images of the Graces, &c. arranged with great taste, and having eight jets throwing small streams to a hight of some 20 feet. The various Societies, Fire Companies, &c. &c. disposed themselves in cross streets-every one of which, from the Battery to Canal street. was densely filled. All the the Hotels and Public Buildings on Broadway were tastefully decorated with flags, wreaths and emblems of all kinds, and arranged with great elegance and taste. The balconies, windows, porticoes and roofs of all

OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET. BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1842. VOL. II. NO. 161.

the stores, dwellings, &c. were filled, and thousands upon thousands lined the great thoroughfares on

The Procession.

At precisely 10 o'clock, the great Procession began to move. It marched up State-street around Bowling Green, up Broadway to Union Park, around the Park and down the Bowery to Grand-street, through Grand-street to East Broadway and Chatham-street to the Park. The Procession was arranged according to the Programme

The Military Display was one of the most brilliant we have ever seen. The Artillery Compa nies and the Light Guard, and many others, were dressed in the first style.

The Procession was two hours and fifteen minutes in passing Niblo's Garden, where we counted them with as much accuracy as the circumstances of the case would allow. Our estimate of the number is as follows:

The Military
Officials of this and other Cities 1,000
Firemen
Temperance Societies
Mechanics, Citizens, &c4,000
Miscellaneous
Total

Scattered through the extended line were flags emblems and mechanical instruments of all kinds The Engines of the Firemen were adorned with wreaths, flags, ribands, &c. &c.

A little boat some eight feet in length was mounted upon wheels and in it were seated two little girls and two boys, some seven or eight years old, tastefully dressed and bearing flags. The

"THE SISTERS OF CROTON LAKE." This followed a Machine for Tapping the Croton

In the midst of the Firemen was a body of Exmpt Firemen bearing one of the most beautiful panners in the Procession. It was borne upon a carpeted car, drawn by four led white horses, and

NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT Incorporated March 20, 1798.

This was followed by a small model of an En gine borne by four persons, and ornamented in most beautiful manner. Many of the Fire Companies bore Temperance inscriptions on their banners and were loudly cheered as they passed different points. One of the largest and most elegant Engines we have ever seen was borne upon a great car drawn by six white horses.

The New-Haven, Newark, Jersey City and other Companies from abroad were splendidly decorated and added greatly to the beauty of the Procession. The Ladders, drawn on wheels by the Ladder Companies, were also tastefully ornamented.

One of the most interesting portions of the Procession was the CROTON PIPE DEPARTMENT. consisting of some ten or dozen carriages, drawn by six, feur and two horses, and loaded with Pipe of all sizes. Upon two of these cars, which were very large and well fitted up, mechanics were at work, hammering, soldering and performing al branches which appertain to the art and mystery of Pipe-Laying. The workmen were dressed in uniform, and wore bands upon their hats marked

" PIPE-LAYERS."

At the head of the Typographical Society was a nost interesting relic, just brought from England by JAMBS B. MURRAY, Esq. It was the identical Press on which FRANKLIN there worked. Col. STONE, the oldest representative of the Craft, was comfortably seated in a large arm-chair, and presided over the typographical performances with due grace and dignity. Copies of the ODE of Gen. Morris were worked off and distributed through the crowd as the procession moved along

THE CROTON ODE; Written at the request of the Corporation of the City of N.1. BY GEORGE P. MORRIS ESQ.

And Sung in front of the Park Fountain by the Members of the New-York Sacred Music Society on the completion of The Croton Aqueduct.

CELEBRATED OCTORER XIV, MDCCCXLII.

GUSHING from this living fountain, Musig pours a falling strain, As the Goddess of the Mountain Comes with all her sparkling train. From her grotto-springs advancing, Glittering in her feathery spray, Woodland fays beside her dancing, She pursues her winding way.

Gently o'er the rippling water, In her coral-shallop bright, Glides the rock-king's dove-eyed daughter Deck'd in robes of virgin white. Nymphs and Naiads, sweetly smiling, Urge her bark with pearly hand,

Merrily the sylph beguiling From the nooks of fairy land. Swimming on the snow-curled billow,

See the river-spirits fair, Lay their cheeks, as on a pillow, With the foam-beads in their hair. Thus attended, hither wending, Floats the lovely Oread now, Eden's arch of promise bending

Hail the wanderer from a far-land ! Bind her flowing tresses up! Crown her with a fadeless garland, And with crystal brim the cup. From her haunts of deep seclusion. Let Intemp'rance greet her too. And the heat of his delusion

Over her translucent brow.

Sprinkle with this mountain-dew. Water leaps as if delighted, While her conquered foes retire! Pale Contagion flies affrighted With the baffled demon, Fire! Safety dwells in her dominions, Health and Beauty with her move. And entwine their circling pinions In a sisterhood of love.

Water shouts a glad hosanna! Bubbles up the Earth to bless! Cheers it like the precious manna, In the barren Wilderness. Here we wondering gaze, assembled Like the grateful Hebrew band, When the hidden fountain trembled, And obeyed the Prophet's wand.

Round the Aqueducts of story, As the mists of Lethé throng, Croton's waves, in all their glory, Troop in melody along. Ever sparkling, bright and single, Will this rock-ribbed stream appear, When Posterity shall mingle Like the gathered Waters here.

Presently came a carriage with the "Miller and dozen men, with white clothes well floured surrounded the mill. A miniature steam engine in its trail of smoke.

Then came a large car fitted up for all sorts of and working with all their might-while over their heads waved flags bearing inscriptions like these-

"Strike while the iron is hot"-"Practice makes Perfect," &c. &c. With the names of "PERRY," "EVANS," "WATT" and others celebrated in the annals of steam navi-

The Butchers were out in great force, with white aprons and striped sleeves. They had two large cars covered with bleating sheep, calves, and other animals-with flags displaying the names of all the principal Markets in the City, and the stuffed skin of a tremendous ox.

The Gold and Silver Artisans had appropriate emblems, as had all the Benevolent Societies.

The emblems of the Temperance Societies attracted especial attention. One lad carried a white banner, with an upset decanter upon it and this inscription,

" RIGHT SIDE UP."

A large car bore an old fashioned well-sweepwith its bucket and a man drawing water very vigorously and distributing to those on the car with

But we despair of presenting any adequate description of this great procession. It was one of City. Throughout the day all the great streets were crowded to suffocation, and it is no exaggeratators of the ceremonies.

All day bells were rung, balloons were sent into the air, trees were covered with banners, flags and streamers waved from the Astor-House, City Hall, Museums, Tribune Buildings, and other public places, the roofs of which were covered with

On arriving at the Park, SAMUEL STEVENS, Esq. President of the Board of Water Commissioners, addressed the Mayor and Common Council as follows, from a stand erected for that purpose:

Speech of Mr. Stevens. Mr. Mayor, and Gentlemen of the Common Council:

In delivering over the Croton Water and the Works on this Island, I have been requested by your Committee to make such remarks as the occasion may suggest: From the earliest period of the history of our City the attainment of pure and wholesome Water has been a subjecof the highest interest

The Tea Water Pump, situated near the corner of Pearl and Chatham-streets, was, for a long period of time, the grand source of all drinkable Water for the lower part of

The necessity of a greater and more copious supply for the extinguishment of fires, appears also to have been early admitted by our whole community. Many of the present generation recollect the long lines of both men and women formed to pass pails and buckets from hand to hand on the coldest night of Winter, with but a faint hope of staying the conflagration of some neighbor's dwelling.

In 1774 the Corporation adopted the plan of Christophea Colles, of making a Reservoir in Broadway between for 6,000 feet of pitch-pine logs on a credit and issued their bonds to Augustus Van Cortland and John Jay to pay for the same. The Revolution stayed this work. In 1799, WILLIAM WESTON, a Civil Engineer, was ext-

ployed by the Corporation to examine the Bronx and re-Ported that it would furnish a supply.

The first innovation on the Pail and Bucket system appears to have been made in 1731, when two Engines for the extinguishment of fires were imported, by the Common Council, from London.

This was a great stride in the arts, and the satisfaction with which the carriers of buckets looked upon this, the working of these machines, was of the most astonishing kind. These Fire Engines, and others which were added to them, performed the daily of extinguishing fires, being supplied from the rivers and from pumps, until 1799, when the Manhattan Company was chartered, for the avowed purpose of introducing " pure and whelesome water," and as an additional inducement for the introduction of water, banking privileges were bestowed by its charter. This Company mainly selisfied itself by pumping water with a steam engine from near the old Collect. Their pipes, though they furnished not pure and wholesome water, have nevertheless, in cases of fire, been frequently highly benefi-

cial to the city. In 1823, the Sharon Canal Company was chartered by the State, and among its duties was that of supplying the City of New-York with pure and wholesome water. The work was not undertaken, and its charter expired.

In 1825, another Company, called "The New-York Water Works for the supply of pure and wholesome Water," was established, but it was of short existence and produced no valuable results, except to prove that no ample supply of good water could be found on this island.

The Corporation, in addition to the River, Manhattan and have it. Pump supply of water, found it necessary to erect public isterns; these were generally in the streets in front of churches. This practice of building public cisterns continued until 1829; when the Committee on the Fire Department, consisting of Isaac Brown, James Palmer, Samuel Stevens, Benjamin M. Brown and P. W. Engs, reported in favor of abolishing public Cisterns and building a Tank or Reservoir in 13th street.

Fifteen hundred dollars was appropriated to the Tank, above the low water level. which was to be filed by horse power, and the Corporation on the 15th of March adopted the Report and agreed to lay down two lines of 12 inch Iron pipes, one in Broadway and the other in the Bowery.

The Committee avowed their object to be to fill that Tank and those pipes, at no distant date, with water to be introduced from Westchester.

The adoption of this report by this Corporation may be considered the commencement of the plan for introducing water into the City. The Report declared the subject too important to be entrusted to any private company, alledging "That such companies had been more occupied in making money out of their banking privileges than introducing water into the City!"

The Tank in 15th-street was that year constructed and the two lines of pipes laid down. The plan soon found so many friends, that the horse was exchanged for a steam

From 1829 this small Tank Establishment has caused the city great saving and extinguished many a fire which otherwise would have destroyed much additional property. And so highly has it been valued that a few years since, and after the Croton Water Works was commenced, the Corporation erected along side of it, another Tank, and each succeeding year the Corporation continued to lay down pipes, until the line is now about 180 miles long. Two years subsequent to the construction of the first Tank, and the laying down of the first pipes, the Committee of the Board of Aldermen, consisting of JAMES PALMER, SAMUEL STE VENS and WILLIAM SCOTT, again reported to the Common Council "in relation to introducing into the City of New-York a supply of pure and wholesome water," accompanied with a Law asking power " to raise money by loan to execute" said work. This passed in February, 1932, and was the first report and draft of a Law to the Legislature, undertaking to introduce water into this City from Westchester, at the cost of the Corporation. This Report, without defining the precise source, recommended the river Bronx as affording a sufficient supply, and estimated the cost at Two Millions of Dollars. This plan had the appro bation of that able Engineer, the late BENJAMIN WRIGHT, who reported in its tavor, and which if not the best, was then considered the only one within the means of the Common Council to accomplish.

This bill or draft of a law, though it passed the Corporation, was not enacted by the Legislature. It is due to a valuable institution, the New-York Lyceum of Natural History, to say, that their report of 1831, showing that pure water could not be obtained in a densely populated city and proving that our then population daily deposited one hundred tons of impure matter, (of a kind the best calculated to destroy the purity of the water,) had great influence on the City Councils of that day.

The Corporation, in December, 1832, through their Committee on the Fire Department, consisting of James Palmer, his Men" upon it. A little boy bestrode a hobby Charles Henry Hall, William Maudeville, George H. Bruce horse with his grist beneath him and some half Peter Titus and Dennis McCarty, recommended that Col. DE WITT CLINTON examine the Croton River and other sources in the vicinity. In December, 1832, Col. Clinton made the first report to the Common Council, recommendfull play followed-puffing off steam and leaving ing the Croton as the source from which the supply should e taken. He abiy reviewed the plans of Dr. Joseph, Brown made in 1791, William Weston's, in 1799, of Canvass White, Judge Wright, and others, and also reviewed ron mechanism, covered with men, hammering all the projects for procuring water by private corporations, without approbation; and he says that, "I now turn with pleasure to the description of a work that does the City and ts projectors much and deserved credit. I allude to the City Reservoir, in Thirteenth-street." On the receipt of Col. Clinton's Report, and on the recommendation of the above Committee, the Corporation again decided to intro-

uce water into the City. In February, 1888, the Legislature passed the law appointng Commissioners, to report during the winter following; and in 1854 re-enacted the same law, with additional provisiens. Under these laws, Hon, Stephen Alien, Saul Alley Wm. W. Fox, Charles Dusenberry and Berj. M. Brown were appointed Commissioners; the last named gentleman was soon succeeded by Thomas T. Woodruff. These Commis sioners brought industry, honesty and indgement to the onsideration of the important subject committed to their

They had the duty assigned them of examining and reporting a plan relating to supplying the City of New-York with a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome water. which the Electors of the City of New-York could approve or disapprove. They called to their aid Major D. B. Douglass, previously of the United States Corps of Engineers. They also engaged in their service John Martineau and George W. Cartwright, Esqrs. as Engineers.

Stephen Allen and his associates had the high and reponsible duty of determining not only the line of the Aquefact, but of deciding on all conflicting surveys and sources which, previous to that time, had been considered available for the supply of the City with water, as well as a variety of projects for introducing the water into the Citythe character of some of which may be judged by the one proposing to dam up the Lindson River, at the old State Prison in Greenwich, by which it was wisely concluthe largest and best arranged ever got up in this | ded, if the dam stood, we should have an ample supply of fresh water.

As to the merits of this plan, our predecessors consulted P'REDERICK GRAFP, Esq., the Superintendent of the Water tion to say that at least 200,000 people were spec- Works in Philadelphia, who disapproved of the same. But this project of damming the North River was met by at least one cogent argument, which it was thought would be conclusive with the Legislature. It was, that the dam would stop the shad from visiting Albany.

Another plan proposed floating vessels of a box form; these vere to be towed up to Hudson, where, by opening valves, steam power to be elevated for use.

The Passaic River of the Falls and a bridge across the North River was another of the sources and plans by which it was proposed to supply the City with water. If our Commissioners and City Councils have sometimes paused in contemplation of Harlaem bridge, I do not know what they would have said of Coffer dams, piers and arches for a bridge over the Hudson.

After rejecting all these plans and adopting the Croton as the source of supply, our predecessors had other important questions to settle. Ought the Aqueduct to be of Mason Work or of Iron Pipes? The one carried with it, of necessity, a regular grade, while the other admitted of an undulating line. The most able men up to the period we have referred to, siffered on this point. Experience, we think, has shown that the plan of Masonry is the best. When the masonry was adopted, the question arose, was it to be an open or an arched or plank covered aqueduct? Again, experience approved the arched and covered Aqueduct.

In these particulars, as well as in others, the plan as reported by Major Douglass, was approved by Stephen Allen and his associates, and in their report, made to the Common Council, they speak of it as the report of that Engineer. For Major Douglass to have obtained for his plans the approbation of so sound a board as our predecessors, was cer tainly a high commendation, particularly if it be remarked that the plans of Mr. Martineau, the other Engineer employed, passed without note of approval, except so far as Mr. Martineau advocated the inverted Syphon for crossing Pearl and White-streets, to supply the City, and contracted the Harlem River, while Major Douglass recommended the high Bridge.

Facts have shown that the Syphon would have performed

In February, 1835, STEPHEN ALLEN and his associates eported the result of their labors to the Common Council. was required to be approved by that body, and also by the Voters of the City.

The subject was referred to a Joint Committee of the two Boards, consisting of John I. Labagh, William Wales, Robert C. Cornell, Lambert Suydam, Horace Holden and William S. Johnson, who reported in favor of the plan -The same was adopted by each Board and at the succeeding Charter Election in April, was approved by the people by a vote of 17,350 Affirmatives to 5,963 Negatives.

Major DougLass proceeded with the plans as Chief Engineer m.til October, 1856, when John B. Jervis, Esq. was appointed in his place. If an individual, officially unconnected with the first

Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, might be permitted to judge of his merits, it would be that he brought skill and science in the Surveys and in the location of the Route and description of Aqueduct to be adopted. His successor, John B. Jenvis, has executed this magni-

icent work, and in reany respects changed and altered the plans, and in the performance of the duty which has fallen to his share, particularly in the drafts of contracts, specifi cations and plans, has shown bimself admirably calculated for the execution of this great and stupendous undertaking. In March, 1849, the work, by a revolution which politics

sometimes produce in the State, so far as the duty of Commis sioners was concerned, passed into the hands of Samuel Stevens, John D. Ward, Zebedee Ring, Samuel R. Childs and Benjarain Birdsall, and the work is now, excepting the high bridge over the Harlem River, completed; and you

It consists of, First, It consists of an artificial Reservoir, called the Croton River Lake, 45 miles from the Battery, the extreme part of the City; this Lake is formed by an hydraulic stone-masonry dam, with two waste-weirs or aprons, for the over fall of the water, one of 87 feet and one of 180 feet, these being seperated by a gate house. The height of these waste weirs is 55 feet above the ked of the River and 40 feet

The Dam backs the water five miles and makes a Lake of an area of 400 acres, and of a capacity equal to 500 millions

of gallons. The water enters a gate-house where the quantity is regulated before it enters the Aqueduct, which is a stone structure lined and arched with brick.

The face of the interior of the Aqueduct is at the bottom an inverted arch, width 6 feet 9 inches, height 8 feet 5j inches, area 53 34-100 square feet, about large enough for an omnibus and four to pass through. The line of the Aqueduct being on a regular declivity of 151 inches to the mile down to the Harlem River, a distance of 33 miles, it has a line of turnelling of 6,841 feet, being sixteen in number, sometimes through earth and sometimes through solid rock; the deepest cut is 80 feet, and the least 25 feet. In Westchester only, the Aqueduct crosses 25 streams of water, which are from 25 to 33 feet below the top of the Aqueduct. The grade line of Aqueduct across the Harlem River! 25 feet above tide water and the top of the water now passes over Harlæm River in one pipe of 36 inches, placed on the earthen dam made in the construction of the high

bridge. The bridge itself is now about one-third completed and will be when finished one of the most stupendous works of the kind in the world.

The River is 620 feet wide at water line, but the slope of e river banks add an additional distance of 230 feet, in all The plan now in progress crosses the River with 8 arches

of 20 feet span and on piers of 31 by 44 feet at the base, resting on the bed of the river and 7 arches on pier on the land rom the edge of the water up the two banks of the River. The spring of one of the arches is 95 feet above she lowest oundation put down-the top of the parapet will be 149 eet from the lowest foundation. It is intended that the water shall pass over this bridge in pipes to have it secure gainst the possibility of danger. The interesting works at Cleudening Valley being a Bridge

over a valley of 1900 feet in breadth, the greatest hight of the Aqueduct is 50 feet from the bottom of the valley—beautiful archways are constructed for three streets, 38 feet for the arriageway and ten on each side for side-walks. Next is interest is the Reservoir at Eighty-sixth street,

which might well be called the Detaining or Clarifying Reservoir. It has two divisions, together thirty-two acresgreatest depth of water twenty-five feet, containing one hundred and fifty millions of gallons. Two lines of thirtysix inch pipes connect this with the Reservoir at Fortiethstreet, which has also two divisions forming together an area of four acres-depth of water when filled thirty-six feet. From this point four and a half miles to the Battery. Whole length of line from the Battery to the artificial lake, | skill of your able Engineers, have excluded all errors of

WHOLE NO. 473 fifty miles. There are in this great work 55,804,000 of bricks

FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR.

and 700,000 cubic yards of stone masonry. The water in the Aqueduct is regulated at the entrance gate so as not to flow under any pressure-it has not been been permitted to flow in the division near the City at a creater denth than two feet, but the works at the Croton dam required a few days back that more water should pas through the first division (the distance between Sing Sing and the Croton River) being eight miles, and it was found to pass seventy-five millions New York gallons in 24 hours and that its velocity was oper two miles per hour.

The Croton Lake now retains, beyond the daily river upply, in reserve, five hundred millions of gailons, and a nall expense would add other immense artificial lakes to old back an additional supply, but the necessity of this is hardly conceiveable. It is estimated that the London sapply from all ther companies is but twenty-four millions f gallons and Paris four millions only.

The quality of the water is of a pure and transparen character, and has been found already to be a palateable beverage to thousands of individuals who have used the water. It is only remarkable that it has been so generally

We of New-York have therefore now got the great de sideratum, an abundant supply of pure and whole ter, to be sure at a great cost-nine millions of dollars, exclusive of the Main and Distributing Pipes throughout the city, (now laid to the extent of 130 miles,) exclusive of the interest accumulating on the cost, being in all twelve mil-

Well, what of that! does it not belong to the system which Eternal Wisdom has inflicted on the world !- that the greatest blessings can only be procured at the greatest cost and sacrifices?

What is this water to do for us? It is to protect our city from the awful conflagrations to which it was subject. We now pay in premiums One Million of Dollars annually to insure about half the value of our buildings, goods and chattels, for we are our own underwriters to the extent of One Million more of premiums-here are Two Millions to premiusis paid or risks incurred. If the Croton Works give but half security, you save more than will pay the whole interest of the cost. Reflect, gentlemen, on the amount of property consumed in the city, and then consider if we can not afford to give twelve millions for security. In two days of December, 1835, our citizens had consumed by fire twenty millions of dollars, principally in warehouses and mer chandize.

If the Twenty Millions of property destroyed had con sisted of dwelling houses, it would have turned 100,000 o our citizens into the streets.

I do not state an impossible case. I state an event highly probable to have happened for London-a city built of less wooden materials-had at one fire, in 1666, 13,200 hou-c burnt, which eccupied 456 acres, and embraced 400 streets 36 churches, and a variety of magnificent buildings. The destruction amounted in value to Fifty Millions of Dollars. The extensive fire at Hamburgh during the past year, and to be filled with fresh water and floated down, and by the constant occurrence of fires throughout our county, show the danger we were in.

Does any individual still say that we cannot afford to pay so much as this great work has cost? I assert that security against such awful culamities cannot be too dearly bought if it is buught at the lowest possible price.

It must be had if possible in every community, and the man who grudges money to save the city from destruction can be only one who wants no security but for Stocks, and Dividends, and Bonds, and Mortgages, and into whose thoughts the welfare and happiness of his fellow beings never enter.

But does water cost so much? London, in 1834, was sup plied with \$4,000,000 of gallons, and paid for it annually \$1,320,000. Paris is supplied with 2 quarts per day to each individual, at an expense of \$750,000 per annum. The Gro ton would furnish 3 hogsheads a day to each of our popula tion, at but \$600,000 per annum After all, we have followed but at a respectable distance

ancient Rome, with her nine aqueducts, some of which were longer than the Croton Aqueduct, and together were capable of supplying 250,000,000 of gallons per day. But history does not enable us to say if all of them were in operation at one time; nor do we know all the purposes to which it was applied. The irrigation of the land was no doubt among its most extensive uses. Nor do we learn whether these adjudy supplied one million or four millions of inhabitants, so widely do the accounts of the population of ancient Rome differ.

The works of Rome were built by soldiers and by slaves Ours was voted for by freemen, was constructed by eemen; and we make the aspiration that in a larges t

come it may bless freemen, and freemen only! But we pass to another branch of our subject: it is the value of the water for domestic purposes. By the almost mysterious property of water, the Croton, without stead ower, animal or human labor, descends into the cellar, and again mounts into the garret of the lottiest house, even by into the capola of the City Hall. The turning of a cock ill the tubs and culmary vessels of the kitchen in a moment and, almost as soon, the fifty-hogshead boilers of a steam boat. Now the saving in human time and labor in the performance of these operations is incalculable. The weight of the daily water is equal to 250,000 tons, and it goes, itself precisely where you want it., Providence has given to waer this indescribable property, that by rivers and streams dows throughout the globe to sustain every living thing While food has to be carried or transported, water of itself moves and travels for the benefit of all creation. The Deity not content with giving it this property, evaporates and draws it to the skies, that it may again condense and dis tribute itself on the leaves and foliage of the wheie vegeta-

ble kingdom. The healthfulness of all water is in proportion to an al sence of all mineral substances, or, in other words, in proportion to its purity. Mineral and other substances in water may act beneficially some times, as a medicine, but as a constant beverage no water is good but pure water; an the Croton is so perfectly pure that it is even apprehended it may have an influence on fead, which the mineral and other impurities in common water has a tendency to pre-

Numerous analyses too have shown the water to be remarkably pure, even before it passed through four settling and clarifying departments of the Reservoirs. We leave the farther consideration of the security, pecu-

niary and practical advantages of this great work, and pass to make one remark on its moral results.

Filth and crime, cleanliness and virtue, are near kins olks; the more means and conveniences for cleanliness that are furnished our population, the more industrious and virtuous they will be. The more good water that is conve mently supplied, the more temperate will be our people, because we shall now no longer afford the poor apology for mixing brandy and rum with water—that of making it drinkable; and we may hope the Temperance Cause, with pure Croten water, and a Croton banner floating to the breeze, will, on the present system, so successfully carry or the warfare in all future times as to make it impossit them to find subjects to fill up that part of their corps which now consists of reformed drunkards.

To the Firemen of the City of New-York, who have, without pay, performed more arduous duty than properly falls to the share of any of our free citizens, we say, that the Croton Water Works were made emphatically for them; for, though other advantages have been given as reasons for its con truction, yet none had so powerful and controlling an influence as the universal allegation that the Fire De partment, to enable them to prevent the destruction of the City by fire, must have a full and ample supply of water. Firemen, you have now get it, and I think I hear you say-With the Croton Water for Fires and for Fire-MEN-DE weer the awful Conflagration of 1835 shall never he re

Excuse me fellow citizens for adverting to one fact, that in all the expenditures which have been made by your agents for this great work, the accounts of which have been regularly settled-it is not known or believed that one dol ar of your money has been last or dishonestly applied.

In handing over to you Mr. President of the Croton Aqueduct Board and your Associates the Agents of the Cospo tion of the City of New-York, the Croton Water and the Works on this Island which have been completed, I cannot but express my full confidence that you and your associate will recommend—and that the Corporation will adopt such principles and arrangements, in relevence to this water, which while it will be made to furnish a large proportion of the interest on the debt-will nevertheless in some measure supply the inestimable benefits which should flow from this ample supply of "Pure and wholesome water" to our whole community. In fine, that you will be just to the Rich

and liberal to the Poor. To which the following is the reply of Hon. JOHN L. LAWRENCE, President of the New Board: Reply of Mr. Lawrence. Mr. President and Gentlemen

of the Board of Water Commissioners: In receiving, with my associates of the Croton Aqueduct Board, the custody of the work committed to us, I take the occasion to convey to you the thanks of of your fellow citizeas for the zeal, perseverance and fidelity with which your duty has been performed, and to congratulate you on the virtual completion of the work entrusted to you and your predecessors in office. Of the manner in which both have lischarged their respective tasks, the results we this day

combination and construction, and met the highest expectaions of the Public. In mechanical execution, the work appears to defy the test of scrutiny as completely as we trust is destined to resist the assaults of Time. Contrary to edictions, ventured on the subject, its efficiency in deliv-

The Island on which New-York is built, is peculiarly fit-

ed for the site of a great City. Blessed with a salubrious climate; surrounded by water forming links of natural or practicable communication with adjacent sister States,

with the rich territory of our own State, and with the

ounlesss and fertile regions of the West; connected by a bort and uninterrupted passage with the ocean; the path way from foreign climes and from the extensive seaboard of our confederate States; and possessing, within asy reach, almost every necessary for construction and supply-our position combined natural advantages for a large community, devoted to the prosecution of Commerce and Arts, unsurpassed by those of any other spot on the Globe. In the list of these endowments, one essential only appeared to be absent, that of pure and wholesome Water an element indispensable to the wants, comforts and business of a crowded population, was found within our limits n inadequate quantity; and at each onward stride of our ity, even this stinted allowance decreased in purity, as well as in measure, until it had become our reproach, A officient and permanent supply was to be found only at a reat distance, as if to test whether the gifts so bountifully estowed upon ta. could jucite us to repair the single defi iency. To accomplish the object, it was necessary that rmstable physical objects should be overcome; that capaons and enduring channels of covered masonry should be istructed, rivaling in extent and magnitude the boasted queducts of antiquity, and casting into shade any kindred orks of modern times; and that, for these purposes, an spenditure should be incurred exceeding that which was ountered by our State when she united the Hudson with e Lakes. And these momentous objects were to be efected, not through the resources and co-operation of an enre People, but by the credit and enterprise of a single ty-which though destined, as we cannot doubt, eventu tily to equal in population and wealth the proudest capitals if the civilized world, was to be impelled to the vast effort hile yet in the infancy only of her youth and strength.

It is with feelings of pride and joy we this day realize that ur hopes are accomplished. The obstacles have disappeared. The hill has been leveled or pierced-the stream and the valley have been overleaped-the rock has been misten. Nature yielding to human industry, perseverance and skill, no longer withholds the boon she had before dened us. A river whose pure waters are gathered from the nountain range; arrested and diverted in its course-after coring its tribute through a permanent and spacious archway of more than forty miles, at length reaches our magincent Reservous, from whence it is conducted by subter anean conduits extending One hundred and thirty addional miles, throughout the greatest portion of our City. The necessary additions-comparatively not large, are now o rapid progress, which will diffuse the salutary current brough every remaining artery and vein of our metropolis; aciting new and healthful pulsations in her system, and spreading comfort, activity and vigor throughout her entire

Of the valuable consequences which will be derived from this work some will not be developed until after successive years. The little experience already had points to many isciul results which can not be foreseen. Among immediare and palpable benefits are its influences on domestic conenience and comfort; the promotion of sobriety and peronal cleanliness; the purification of our streets; the conse ment increase of public health; the facilities it will extend mechanic and manufacturing industry; the vast increase of steam power among us to be employed in the arts; the supply to our mariners of a necessary element which will emain comparatively unaffected by change of climate; and pre-eminently, the security it will afford against the damages of conflagration. Each neighborhood, uniting its innabitants for purposes of mutual safety, may promptly arrest the ravages of fire in its early stages; and if such assoiations be numerously formed, extensive fires need rarely occur. Large as we may deem the expense of this vast tructure, we cannot but consider it as cheaply purchased , when we reflect that the calamity of a night, occurring when we were without the protection now afforded, insolved a destruction of property of twice the cost. The history, Mr. President, which you have this day give

n, of the rise and progress of this undertaking, forms a ust tribute to numerous citizens who assisted in its origin and consummation. It is a characteristic of this work, that he credit attached to it belongs pre-eminently to no indiviual, but is diffused, though in unequal degree, throughout in extensive circle. Fortunately, the field of commendaon is so large that each may reap his deserved harvest thout infringing the rights of his neighbor. Our thanks ad remembrances are due to all, whose exertions in the Legislature of the State, in our Municipal Councils, in the arious commissions of exploration, of survey, of estimates, aperintendence and construction, contributed to this great chievement. Nor can I pass over the munificence and public pirit which have been displayed by the whole body of our fellow-citizens. An overwhelming popular vote sanctioned the undertaking, approved of the ways and means, and ordered its commencement, Although some few believed that caution and even prudence demanded a postponement resolved upon, all cheerfully yielded heir acquiescence and co-operation. Amid the unparalieled difficulties and discouragements which have marked the times since it was begnn, no besitation has impeded its progress, but its march has been onward, steadily, perseeringly, successfully, to its completion. Sensible of the onor conferred by the constituted authorities of the city, committing to us the trust confided to our hands, it will e the effort of myself and colleagues to employ every ower given to us, for the protection and advancement of he great work now in our charge. Long may that work ndure! to illustrate the wisdom of its founders, a monnent of the enterprise and perseverance of our People, and e source of health, safety and happiness for successive ages With Nine Cheers the great throng then dispersed; and thus ended this magnificent CROTON

MISS HANNA'S Female Seminary at Jamaica, L. I. will re-open on the 1st of Nov. 012 41 LIVENING SCHOOL, at No. 32 Rivington-st. (near the Bowery.)—The subscriber will commence his Evening School on Monday Evening, Octo-er 17th. Pupils will be carefully instructed in all the tranches of English Literature that can be advantageously ttended to.

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Terms to suit the times.

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For terms, &c. apply to the Principal.

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The charge for Instruction, Board, Washing, ordinary Mending, Fuel, Lights, and Bedding, is \$160 per annum ach term in advance. IT Circulars may be obtained of G. P. Disosway, Esq. No. 150 Pearistreet, or of the Rev. Henry Chase, No. 134
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an be obtained at the Methodist Book Room, 200 Catalogues, containing references and other information, can be obtained at the Methodist Book Room, 200 Mulherry-street; office of the Tribune, or at 14 Cedar-st.—The Principal may be consulted on and after the 11th until the 20th inst at 101 East Broadway, or at the private residence of any gentleman who may call and leave his cardifecte of any gentleman who may call and leave his cardifected.

ience of any gentleman who may call and leave h C. M. DOW, Assistant VRS. A. E. RUSSELL informs her triends and former patrons that she is now prepared o receive pupils at her residence, 36 Liberty-street, where irculars also may be obtained. She has permission to refer

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